

Identify Chiropractic Ancestors

Chiropractic in California has had a rich history beginning far in advance of the chiropractic practice act passed by the voters in 1922. Brief vignettes introducing selected individuals that have influenced chiropractic in the golden state are presented in this article. Test your knowledge of chirohistory and identify the doctors pictured below. Answers follow at the end of this section. Special acknowledgement goes to Dr. Joseph Keating and to the Association for the History of Chiropractic for serving as a resource for this article.

Carl S. Cleveland III, DC,
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1. Who Was this Doctor?



- Graduated from the New York School of Chiropractic (NYSC) in 1920 and subsequently earned his DO from the Philadelphia School of Osteopathy; he taught at NYSC, the New York School of Philosophy and the American School of Naturopathy in the 1920s
- A well known public lecturer on religion, psychology, philosophy and health care in New York State, where he was repeatedly arrested for practicing medicine without a license
- Served as academic dean of the College of Chiropractic Physicians & Surgeons (later renamed Southern California College of Chiropractic) in Los Angeles, 1938-1944
- Faculty member of the LACC and the Cleveland Chiropractic College of Los Angeles in the 1950s, 1960s & 1970s; well respected for his instruction in anatomy, neurology and pathology
- Appointed academic dean of Pasadena University, College of Chiropractic in 1974

STILL NOT SURE? See: Editorial. Chirogram 1970 (Feb); 37(2): 6

2. Who Was this Doctor?

- Trained as an educator, he relocated with his family at the turn of the century from Indiana to Southern California, where he continued to teach in the public school system
- Studied chiropractic after early instrument-adjustments helped to resolve a debilitating intestinal problem
- Licensed as a naturopath in 1909, he established his first chiropractic college in 1911
- Closed his college in 1913 to pursue an education at the College of Osteopathic Physicians & Surgeons in Los Angeles
- Leading player in the 1920-1922 campaign to establish a chiropractic licensing statute in California
- Subsequently established at least three more colleges of chiropractic and naturopathy, including the first non-profit chiropractic school in the state



STILL NOT SURE? See: Keating, J.C. et al. Origins, 1901-1922.

Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics 1994 (Feb); 17(2): 93-106



3. Who Was this Doctor?

- He was a graduate and faculty member of the Cleveland Chiropractic College of Los Angeles
- Founded the International Chiropractic College of Neurovertebrology
- Envisioned a university structure that would include schools of chiropractic and other alternative healing professions
- Recruited faculty members Wolf Adler, DO, DC, ND, J. Gordon Anderson, DC, ND, Bishop Jay D. Kirby, DC and Earl S. Robinson, DC
- Offered night classes until 1978
- George Haynes, DC, MS served on the Board of Trustees of this doctor's institution
- Resigned the presidency of his school in 1987

STILL NOT SURE? See: Keating, J.C., Callender A.K., Cleveland, C.S. A history of chiropractic education in North America: report to the Council on Chiropractic Education. Davenport, I.A.: Association for the History of Chiropractic, 1998, pp. 179, 205

4. Who Was this Doctor?

- Graduated with his mother from the first class at the Carver-Denny School of Chiropractic in Oklahoma City in 1907, and also studied under Old Dad Chiro
- In 1916 he chose to endure 90 days imprisonment in Los Angeles County Jail rather than to accept a drugless healer's license from the Board of Medical Examiners
- His self-sacrifice for principle prompted the first favorable press for the besieged chiropractic profession, and led to the 1922 passage of California's chiropractic law by the voters
- A passionately straight chiropractor and college president for 40 years, he refused to employ or enroll MDs at his chiropractic school
- Founded in 1911, his college is the longest surviving chiropractic institution in California
- He struggled against mixer DCs' efforts to broaden chiropractors' scope of practice and training
- During his retirement, the Arkansas legislature granted him a special license to practice without requiring examination by the Basic Science Board



STILL NOT SURE? See: Keating, J.C., Brown, R.A., Smallie P. The missionary of straight chiropractic in California. Chiropractic History 1991 (Dec); 11(2): 26-38

5. Who Was this Doctor?



- Enrolled at the College of Chiropractic Physicians & Surgeons in Los Angeles in 1936, which had been renamed Southern California College of Chiropractic by the time he graduated in 1938; earned his N.D. degree from the College of Naturopathic Physicians & Surgeons in 1941
- Last president of his alma mater (1945-46), and one of the architects and first presidents (1948-1952) of the non-profit Los Angeles College of Chiropractic (LACC)
- Collaborated with John J. Nugent, DC as a long-time member of the committee on accreditation of the National Chiropractic Association's Council on Education
- Long-time trustee of the LACC
- Helped to draft the ACA's first by-laws (1963-64), and later served on the ACA Board of Governors, 1968-1972
- Promoted the theories and techniques of Terrence Bennett, DC and authored the text *Neurovascular Dynamics*

STILL NOT SURE? See: Keating, J.C., Dishman, R.W. A happy warrior passes. *Dynamic Chiropractic*, April 22, 1994, pp. 40-1

6. Who Was this Doctor?

- A third generation doctor of chiropractic serving for over five decades as a chiropractic educator, lecturer and college administrator.
- Parents were married in the home of B.J and Mable Palmer
- Lived his early childhood fearing possibility of his parent's arrest for the illegal practice of medicine
- Early chiropractic researcher employing a mechanical subluxation splint to observe pathology in experimental animals
- Host and producer of the "So You May Know" television series airing in Kansas City and Los Angeles
- Member of the Board of Control of the International Chiropractors Association
- Co-architect of the first programmatic and regionally accredited multicampus system in chiropractic education



STILL NOT SURE? See: Keating, J.C., Cleveland, C.S. Cleveland chiropractic: the early years, 1917-1933. *Journal of Manipulative & Physiological Therapeutics* 1996 (June); 19(5): 324-43

ANSWER 1. Who Was This Doctor?

Born in New York City, 19 February 1899, **Wolf Adler, DC, DO, ND, LL.B.** pursued an eclectic education in chiropractic, osteopathy, naturopathy, psychology, philosophy and the law. In the 1920s he was well known in New York State for his many published articles and public presentations. Repeatedly arrested for unlicensed practice, he vigorously defended alternative healing in numerous public forums. He relocated to Southern California circa 1936, where he taught at many of the chiropractic colleges of that time, including the Southern California College of Chiropractic, Cleveland Chiropractic College/LA, LACC and the Pasadena Chiropractic College. Dr. Adler was especially appreciated by students for his brilliant lecture style.

ANSWER 2. Who Was This Doctor?

A graduate of the Terra Haute Normal School in 1895, **Charles A. Cale, DC, ND** took his chiropractic training in Los Angeles with 1901 Palmer graduate Thomas H. Storey. In 1909 he was licensed as a naturopath, and in 1911 chartered the for-profit Los Angeles College of Chiropractic (LACC). Although he struggled for years with school rival T.F. Ratledge, DC, the two collaborated in the 1920-1922 period to establish a licensing law for chiropractors in California. Cale eventually took a chiropractic license (1929). By this time, he had also founded the Cale College of Chiropractic (which later became the non-profit College of Chiropractic Physicians & Surgeons), the Cale College of Naturopathy and the Chiropractic College of America (All of which are now predecessors of today's non-profit LACC). He died in 1938.

ANSWER 3. Who Was This Doctor?

Arthur J. Garrow, DC took his chiropractic training at the Cleveland Chiropractic College of Los Angeles, where he later taught. In 1973 he founded the International Chiropractic College of Neurovertebrology, which underwent a number of name changes: University of Pasadena, College of Chiropractic (1974), Pasadena College of Chiropractic (1977), Southern California College of Chiropractic (1989), and Quantum University (1995). California's Department of Education granted approval for the award of the chiropractic doctorate in 1978. After Dr. Garrow's departure, his school briefly enjoyed accreditation via SCASA in the early 1990s.

ANSWER 4. Who Was This Doctor?

Born in Hartsville, Tennessee of itinerant-teacher parents, who relocated to the Indian Territory before its admission to the Union as the State of Oklahoma, **Tullius de Florence Ratledge DC** was mentored by Willard Carver and D.D. Palmer. A career-long champion of the straight chiropractic cause, he made important contributions in securing the legal basis for chiropractic in California, Oklahoma and

Kansas, and founded chiropractic schools in these states as well. As president of the leading straight chiropractic college on the west coast, he mentored several generations of chiropractors and championed the rights of straight chiropractic education in its battles against the medical monopoly and against the accreditation movement of the National Chiropractic Association. Founded in July, 1911, his Los Angeles branch of the Ratledge System of Chiropractic School became today's Cleveland Chiropractic College in 1955.

ANSWER 5. Who Was This Doctor?

Ralph J. Martin (1904-1994) commenced his chiropractic studies in 1935 at the University of Natural Healing Arts in Denver, but soon relocated to Southern California where he enrolled in the non-profit College of Chiropractic Physicians & Surgeons, earning his DC in 1938 and his ND in 1941. In 1945-46, as president of his alma mater (renamed the Southern California College of Chiropractic/SCCC), Martin collaborated with NCA Director of Education John Nugent, DC and Ratledge College alumni George Haynes and Henry Higley to purchase the proprietary LACC from its owner, Dr. Wilma Churchill Wood. The group then merged SCCC & LACC to form today's non-profit LACC. Dr. Martin served as LACC's president in the early 1950s, but resigned following the College's relocation to Glendale. At this point, he moved into national chiropractic circles as a member of Nugent's accrediting body within the National Chiropractic Association's Council on Education. He continued to practice and teach technique at the LACC throughout the 1950s and 1960s, and served as a College trustee for many years. He was a strong support of George Haynes, DC, M.S.'s campaign for federal recognition of the Council on Chiropractic Education. In his later years, Dr. Martin turned his full attention to developing the techniques of Terrence Bennett, DC, ND, and authored his own textbook on these methods, *Neurovascular Dynamics*, in 1977.

ANSWER 6. Who Was This Doctor?

Carl S. Cleveland, Jr., B.S., DC (1918-1995) was born in Webster City, Iowa, the son of 1917 Palmer college graduates, Drs. Carl S. Cleveland Sr. and Ruth R. Cleveland, and grandson of pioneer chiropractor Dr. Silva L. Ashworth (Palmer 1910). Dr. Carl Jr.'s parents, Dr. Carl Sr. and Dr. Ruth Cleveland, with fellow chiropractor Dr. P.B. Griffin, co-founded Central College of Chiropractic in 1922, renamed Cleveland Chiropractic College in 1924. The college was first housed in a duplex that also served as the family home. The kitchens were converted to a chemistry lab and to a dissection laboratory. The living and dining areas became the public clinic. Dr. Carl Jr. was known for recounting stories of his childhood and how a knock at the door brought fear for his parents arrest for the illegal practice of medicine prior to the 1927 legislation of the

Missouri Chiropractic Practice Act. Dr. Carl Jr. graduated from Cleveland Chiropractic College in Kansas City in 1942, and attended Nebraska University from 1935-39, and graduated with a Bachelor in Science, majoring in Physiology, in 1947. He was one of the early chiropractic researchers and employed mechanical subluxation splints to induce pathology in experimental animals (*Science Review* 1965). In 1950 his father, Dr. Cleveland Sr., took leadership of the Ratledge College of Chiropractic in Los Angeles and in 1955 renamed the college Cleveland Chiropractic College of Los Angeles. In the mid 1950's, Dr. Carl Jr. hosted the television series "So You May Know", aired on WDAF TV in Kansas City and KCOP TV in Los Angeles. Purchase of air-time for this program was funded by local KC and LA chiropractors to provide public information regarding the chiropractic approach to health and wellness. In 1991 the KC and LA Cleveland Colleges formally organized as a multicampus system and Dr. Carl Jr. served as chancellor of this system.

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The AHC is a non-profit membership organization open to chiropractors, students and friends of the profession, and committed to advancing and preserving knowledge of the history of chiropractic. The AHC holds an annual convention and twice annually publishes its journal, *Chiropractic History*, which is indexed in *Histline* by the National Library of Medicine. Membership in the AHC is \$50/year (\$20/year for students), and automatically includes a subscription to *Chiropractic History* and the AHC's quarterly newsletter. If the history of chiropractic is important to you, consider joining the AHC.

The 2000 Conference on Chiropractic History will be held at Palmer College of Chiropractic West in San Jose, California.